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We would be
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We are authorized
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MOZZY as a candidate
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CITY DI

We are authorized
PURVIS as a candidate
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We are authorized
HAWORTH as a candidate
the office of City M.

ASSISTANT

We are authorized
Business as a
supervisor.

CITY DI

Fresh oysters

The best fish

Niedermeyer's

Square meal

Crav's

Select peach

Jill & Hammer's

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The Daily Republican.

HAMSHER & MOSSER,
P. K. HAMSHER, Publishers.

DECATOR, ILLINOIS:
Saturday Evening, February 5.

The Danville Times trots out Dr. Franklin Blades, of Iroquois county, as a suitable candidate for governor or lieutenant governor. Next!

The Democrats in Congress are torn up about the proposed revision of the tariff. Morrison, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was not so sure in his own mind that it amounted to anything when he introduced it, and since its introduction nobody has been able to reach a unanimous conclusion in regard to its merits. The indications are that it will fall still-born, and become another monument of the worthlessness of the present Democratic House.

PATRIOT DALZELL comes before the public again, with a letter from General Sherman, in which "Cump" announces that he never has been, is not, and never will be a candidate for President. The old hero of the march to the sea, announces himself in favor of any one of the millions who uncompromisingly stood by the Union cause, during the war of the Rebellion. This letter will be cold comfort to the Democrats, who have been angling skillfully for the General for some time. It is decided to them that no Democrat need apply, so far as he is concerned. General Sherman also strikes a sensible note with reference to the public school system. The letter is short, pointed, and characteristic of the writer.

BOWEN ON BEECHER.

Henry C. Bowen, who was a firm friend of Beecher so long as his paper, the *Independent*, was the recognized organ of Plymouth Church and its pastor, has been "smoked out" at last, and writes a long letter to the examining committee, in answer to the charges of Mr. S. V. White, a member of the church and committee. In this letter he travels a good way around to tell his "conclusions," which are as follows:

Now, being summoned here to speak, and to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I solemnly give it as my unswerving opinion, in view of all facts and evidences presented to me, that Rev. H. W. Beecher, without even the shadow of a doubt, in my mind, is guilty of the awful crimes of adultery, perjury and hypocrisy. This I say again, and before the bar of this committee, my deliberate opinion, and I may be permitted to give it calmly, without malice and with no other than a sincere desire to do my duty faithfully, to God and to man, the church and the world.

WHERE THE FORGER WINSLOW CANNOT BE ARRESTED.

Treaties of extradition exist between the United States and Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden and Norway, the Argentine Confederation, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Austria, Italy, Mexico, and Belgium. Winslow, therefore, will have short rope on the continent of Europe; if he wants to leave Holland, he can not go into Belgium or Germany with out liability to arrest; but he can travel at his leisure in Denmark, Russia and Spain if he chooses. There are abundant steamer connections between Rotterdam and Amsterdam and all European ports. Moreover, there is a weekly line of steamers from Rotterdam to the East Indies by the way of the Suez Canal. If he has taken plenty of money with him the skill and daring he has thus far shown in his misdeeds will very likely lead him to continue his flight. He will find as soon as he lands in Rotterdam that he is known and watched. The expedient which will naturally suggest itself to his mind will be to flee to some remote country. He can take a Dutch vessel to any of the Dutch colonies; or he can go to China or Japan, or Brazil, or Greece, or Egypt, for with none of these countries have we extradition treaties. It will be seen that if the world is not all "before him where to choose," a very large part of it is open to him, and, as he cannot be apprehended on his arrival in Rotterdam, he may still scatter his forgeries in a dozen countries.

Patriot.—The Danville Commercial man has joined the new military company being organized in that city, and here is the way he gives vent to his feelings in view of the important step:

Oh, how military, we feel! Our patriotic burns within us. Our voice is for war! Now, let Spain go home and stop her quarreling with Cuba. Let Turkey fly back on her roost and stop that hopping around. Let Mexico call home her border ruffians and keep them quiet, for we don't propose to stand it any longer. We've joined the militia, we have, and we mean what we say. Our voice is still

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRIDAY, January 22, 1876.
EDS. REPUBLICAN:—I am heartily glad that you decided to publish my last communication. Only I took the "doctor" for *quinine* chap, not specially for a genuine chas. Do you know what we do out here, with compositors that cannot decipher quail tracks? "A small hillock on our border,"—to borrow the neat and expressive phrase which Colonel Jefferson employed a short time before the war—marks their fate.

By the way, I wish the editors and other debaters would hurry and decide the pending question as to the validity of acts of secession. The question is one of vital importance to States which have never been reconstituted. There is Bob Hatcher, now, of the Fourth Missouri District, who went to the Richmond Congress on the ground that Missouri had seceded, and then to the Washington Congress on the ground that she had not. Which time was it right?

If you can bear to have your faith in human nature shaken, talk freely with secret service men; with others who occupied peculiar positions during the war. The things which I have heard, and cannot help believing, would create a flutter if they could be published in such a manner as to command universal credence. On one point my mind is clear: the popular notion of Anglo-Saxon bluntness and downrightness is a greatly exaggerated one. It was well known to all who entered deeply, in trying times, into the mysteries of the debatable ground, that born and bred Americans were as prone to crimes of treachery as to crimes of violence, and proved themselves as shrewd, subtle, sanguine as any of the Italian conspirators in Schiller's great drama.

Loitering at a country tavern is a good way to make the acquaintance of commercial men—that is, if you are careful to select the best of the places of entertainment in the village. They are apt, of course, to be a little open-handed. "I never keep an account of expenses. I know how much money I start out with, and how much I get back with, and I charge up the difference." If the house don't like it, they can employ somebody else." These are the principles of most drummers. They pick up acquaintances a good deal faster than a country postmaster can count out a sheet of stamps, and glide over the surface of diverse subjects like a cat eating pop-corn. The only man I ever saw kneeling down and saying his prayers by his bedside in a public house, was a whisky drummer. Another of the same class remarked to me that he quite liked the "Reddick law," now in force in Illinois. "You would not dare tell your customers so," I remarked. "Three-fourths of them like the law," said he. And when he went on to explain the peculiar hardships of his business, I felt convinced that he had spoken the sentiments of his heart, though there was no reason to presume that he had polled his customers, with reference to the subject under discussion, with any great exactness.

I met a drummer, not in the liquor line, whose style has long been markedly the reverse of Puritanical. He said that he used formerly to take country merchants through a round of dissipation in the city, with a view to securing their custom. The rest of the story shall be given in words substantially his own: "I found that I was undermining my constitution and my self-respect. I resolved that I would do no longer. If I could not attract customers to the wholesale establishment by more attention to business, I had money enough to set up a good country store. Since acting upon this resolve, I have sold goods ten times as fast as before."

May I add a bit of moralizing on my own account? A social pledge to abstain from drinking is not half as strong as the Templars like to fancy it; but social inducements to continue drinking are not a thousandth part so strong as some people like to fancy them. Yours ever,

SOME BITS OF SECRET HISTORY.

From the Richmond Environs, Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia, has written a letter to Mr. Allen B. Magruder, of Baltimore, in which he makes the following statements:

"That in 1862 Count Mercier, the French Minister, visited Richmond, by permission of the Federal authorities, and was seated by Mr. Lyons' guest during two days. That, in point of fact, the Count was seated by Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, with a view to make peace, and save the life of the nation. That he proposed to Mr. Lyons that if the South would stop the war a return to the Union would be permitted without any conditions, slavery should be continued, and any guarantee made for the future that the South might die.

Mr. Lyons adds: "Some time afterwards, the French Consul, Monsieur Paul, entered into conversation about the acknowledgement of the Confederate Government by the Emperor of France, and asked me if we could not pass a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in fifty or sixty years. May be it might do even if it was longer, and said that if that were done the Emperor would immediately acknowledge us, but that the French people would not be satisfied without such a provision for the abolition of slavery. They did not care how distant it was, so the fact was secured as the price of recognition, and the Emperor would be fully justified.

I expressed my individual willingness to accede to these terms, and I promised to see the President upon the subject next morning when I went into Congress, and if he agreed with me I would immediately introduce a bill for the purpose.

He replied, "Mr. Lyons, nobody can guarantee the Emperor, but you may be sure that he will do what I tell you will do; which I consider as but another mode of saying that he had been authorized to do what he had done.

It is due to Mr. Davis to say that I saw him next morning at his house, before Congress met, as soon as I went into town, and told him what had passed between the French Consul and myself. His answer was, "I should concur with you in accepting these terms but for the Congressional difficulty. You know that Congress has no jurisdiction over the subject of slavery. True," I said; "but that difficulty may be removed by the action of the French Consul will be recalled by that time.

Let the bill providing for the gradual abolition of slavery also provide that it shall not take effect until the year 1870, by the power of the court of state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, to be determined by the court of state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, to be determined by the court of state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, to be determined by the court of state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, to be

